

# THE BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

WILL E. STOKES,  
Editor and Proprietor.

(Office in Opera Block)  
GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

E. F. DIFFENBACHER, D. A. BANTA

DIFFENBACHER & BANTA,

Attorneys at Law

Office in Allen-Hubbard Block rooms 9 and 11.

ERNEST COLE, CLYDE C. COLE

COLE BROTHERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in Court House.

Office over Moss' Grocery Store, GREAT BEND, KAS.

J. H. JENNISON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Quick Farm Loans at Low Rates—Missouri lands to Exchange for Kansas lands.

ROOM 3, MOSES BROS. BLOCK.

D. J. NEWTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. R. BUNTING,

Clerk District Court.

Final Proofs Made.

GREAT BEND, KAN.

PHYSICIANS.

A. Y. McCORMICK,

Physician - and - Surgeon.

Office over Dodge's Hardware store, northwest cor. La Fayette Park.

GREAT BEND, - KANSAS.

SHAW & LIGHTFOOT,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE, ROOMS 2 AND 3,

Moses Bros. Block.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

DODGE HOUSE,

Main Street, west of Mo. P. Depot.

E. J. DODGE, Proprietor.

Reasonable Rates and Home Accommodations.

Valley House,

N. R. HOLMES, Prop.

Near depot. Best accommodations in the city. Transient \$1.50 per day; by week \$4. A good feed stable in connection.

GROCERIES.

THEO. GRIFFITH,

DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

MOSES BLOCK—West Side SQUARE.

GREAT BEND, KAN.

MARCUS FRIEND,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported Bohemian Iron Ware.

FAIR BLOCK, N. W. COR. SQUARE.

GREAT BEND, KAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. B. GILLIS,

Cash dealer and Shipper in

BUTTER & EGGS,

Live and Dressed Poultry, Game, Etc.

Best market price paid for the above in cash. Highest and lowest prices. Great Bend, Kan.

C. B. Morgan

SADDLER AND

Harnessmaker.

Does all kinds of repairing. Main Street, near southwest corner square.

A. L. MILLER,

Contractor and Builder.

Forest Ave., - - Great Bend, Kas.

10 Cent Wagon

J. A. Bland has started a 10 cent delivery wagon. See him for any kind of light hauling.

Leave Orders

At T. F. Craig's or H. M. Kline's.

A. H. MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR

With an Experience of Twenty years can be found over E. Tyler's grocery store on Main street. He invites the people to call and examine his full line of Cloths and Costumes domestic and foreign.

# MRS. TYLER DEAD.

Death of the Widow of President Tyler at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—Mrs. Tyler, widow of the late John Tyler of Virginia, ex-President of the United States, died in this city yesterday afternoon at the Exchange Hotel.

Mrs. Tyler came here last Sunday from Williamsburg, where she had been visiting her son, Lyon G. Tyler, president of Williamsburg College, who was in the city at the hotel to be awakened at a certain hour Monday morning, as she desired to visit her son, Hon. Gardner G. Tyler, at "Sherwood Forest," Charles County, and when called she said she was too unwell to leave. Instead of improving she grew worse and at eleven o'clock yesterday she was taken with a congestive chill, and died at fifteen minutes past five.

Mrs. Tyler was seventy years of age and married President Tyler in the White House at Washington. She was a Miss Gardner, of New York. None of her family are in Richmond, but they have all been notified by telegraph of her death, and are expected to arrive here today to arrange for the funeral.

Mrs. Tyler leaves four children—Lyon Tyler, president of Williamsburg College, Va.; Gardner G. Tyler, who lives in Charles County, Va.; Dr. Lucian Tyler, of Washington City, and Mrs. William E. H. of Montgomery County, Md. She was born on Gardiner's Island, near East Hampton, N. Y., in 1820, and educated at the Chegar Institute, New York City, and after a short time spent in travel through Europe, came to Washington with her father in 1844.

A few weeks after their arrival they accepted an invitation from President Tyler to attend a pleasure excursion on the river on the steamship Princeton. The festivities on this occasion were sadly marred by the explosion of a gun on the vessel, causing loss of life. Among those who were killed was Miss Gardner's father, who was taken to the White House and Miss Gardner was thrown a great deal into the society of the President, because of the peculiar circumstances attending her father's death.

President Tyler's first wife died shortly after he entered the White House, and the President paid Miss Gardner marked attention, which resulted in their marriage, June 16, 1844. For the succeeding years, President Tyler's term the President over the White House with tact, grace and dignity. After March 4, 1845, Mrs. Tyler retired with her husband to the seclusion of their country place, "Sherwood Forest," on the banks of James river, Virginia. She remained in Virginia until after the civil war, her husband having died about the beginning of the strife, and then went to reside at her home, residence on Castleton Hill, Staten Island. After several years' residence there she removed to Richmond, Va., where she died.

BURKE MUST COME.

Martin Burke Held For Extradition Upon the Charge of Complicity in the Cronin Murder.

WINNEPEG, Man., July 11.—Argument in the proceedings for the extradition of Martin Burke, under indictment in Chicago for the murder of Dr. Cronin, was had yesterday morning. The defense, Messrs. Perdue and Campbell, in their speeches assailed the evidence, which they held did not connect the prisoner in any way with the murder of Dr. Cronin, and did not prove that Cronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage or that Burke knew Cronin, or that he had any malice against him.

The prosecution reviewed the evidence and contended that it had made a clear enough case to justify extradition. Judge Bain delivered judgment immediately. Speaking of the depositions before the Chicago grand jury, to which objection had been made by counsel for defense, he said: "It only remains for me to consider if the evidence in these depositions and witnesses is sufficient to justify me in committing the prisoner to extradition. There is no doubt but that the crime is within the meaning of the Extradition act."

Here the judge read the provisions of the act and continued: "I have in this matter to act in the same manner as if the prisoner was brought before me, sitting as a magistrate or justice of the peace, charged with an indictable offense committed in Canada."

The judge then reviewed the evidence and said that to him it supplied such a strong presumption of guilt that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of setting Burke free as he would do if he did not commit him. He therefore, in the terms of the act, committed Burke to the nearest jail to await extradition, the prisoner standing up while the commitment was pronounced. He explained that he had given judgment immediately as the full court was now sitting and the question could be brought before them immediately on application for a writ of habeas corpus.

The necessary warrant for Burke's commitment was then made out and Burke was removed to jail. An application will be made to the Department of Justice at Ottawa at once for Burke's extradition, but the prisoner will be given fifteen days' grace in which to appeal from Judge Bain's decision.

TRAIN WRECK IN MEXICO.

Four Dead and Many Seriously Injured as Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Tex., July 11.—The regular passenger train on the Mexican Central railroad which left Paso del Norte at six o'clock Monday evening had been running slowly all night in anticipation of washouts, and having passed the dangerous places was traveling at a rapid rate to make up for lost time when it ran into an arroyo five miles from the side of Chihuahua and every car was shattered. There had been no rain where the accident occurred, but the underpinning of the bridge had been washed away by a torrent caused by a cloud burst in the mountains.

There were twenty-five passengers injured and two people killed outright—a man and a woman. The train was wrecked at a point where the bridge was only twenty feet above the water. A passenger in a third class coach, Conductor Jerry Sullivan had four ribs broken and the newsboy had his leg broken in two places.

Bold Bandit. GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 11.—It was learned yesterday for the first time that E. F. Bunch, the noted train robber, who is popularly regarded as the author of half a dozen exploits of that kind, has been in the city during the past few weeks, for about two days, and circled around the city disguised as an old man. He was formerly county clerk and lived here for years and his reappearance was the bold-est act of his life. On June 26 he was arrested at the Lindsay House in this city under the name of John Hinds.

A detective arrived here hunting for Bunch the day the latter left and it is supposed he was informed by some friends of the fact that the detective was after him.

Trick on the Trappists.

MONTREAL, July 11.—A robbery took place yesterday within the walls of the convent. A Frenchman attired in the garments of a Trappist, claiming to have just arrived from abroad, entered the institution and asked Father Superior if he could stay the night. He was not to be seen. The Trappist order is highly esteemed by Catholics, and this man was received with open arms. He became intimate with Father Superior, of the Trappist establishment, who had just disposed of \$4,000 worth of butter and had deposited the money in his room. The stranger went quietly to the room, took the money and left. No trace of the thief can be found.

# SERIOUS TROUBLE.

An Employment Agent Maliciously at the Homestead Works—Drive Away Affairs.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—A party of thirty-one men-at-arms left this city yesterday morning for Homestead to work in the Carnegie steel plant at that place. When the train arrived at Homestead it was surrounded by a crowd of strikers who frightened the men so badly that only three succeeded in getting inside the mill. The others ran away, closely followed by the strikers crying "scab," but no stones were thrown or blows struck and no one was injured.

The aspect of affairs is serious and trouble is looked for within the next few days. President Weir and Secretary Martin, of the Carnegie Association, have established headquarters at the scene and will do all in their power to prevent disorder.

The sheriff has notified the men to keep away from the company property under penalty of arrest. The firm is making preparations to start the plant and will resume operations as soon as enough men have been secured.

The excitement at Homestead was greatly increased yesterday afternoon when at two o'clock a Baltimore employment agent and three German workmen were discovered at the entrance to the Homestead mill. A committee of strikers interviewed the men and gave them fifteen minutes to get out of the town. This the Baltimore agent refused to do and showed fight, when the strikers knocked him down, kicked him and held him helplessly. Two of the strikers picked him up and carried him nearly a mile through the town, men, women and children pursuing and kicking him all the while. His nose was broken and the clothing torn from him. His persecutors left him lying in a semi-conscious condition in a vacant lot. He finally recovered sufficiently to stagger to the depot where he boarded a train for this city, arriving here dead than alive.

The three Germans started to run at the first alarm of danger, but were followed by a number of strikers who took them and knocked them down, tore their clothing and beat them terribly. They finally escaped from their pursuers, took to the hills and have not been seen since.

HORSES AND MULES BURNED.

Another Stable Horror at Kansas City—The Eighth in Fifteen Months.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Fifteen horses and ten mules perished in a fire at 1318 Grand avenue at 11:30 o'clock last night. A new two-story building at that number, owned by Con Holmes, was occupied by E. M. Burke's fire store. The first floor and basement. The third floor was vacant hall, which a post of the G. A. R. will occupy. The fire's origin is unknown. Two boys saw flames shoot out the back door on the first floor and gave the alarm. The carcasses of hay, 1,500 bushels of oats and 10 wagons were on this floor. The fire had a fair headway by the time the department arrived and the horses and mules were roasted by the heat and fell upon them. In the rear of the building large double doors from the stable open upon an alley but no one was on hand soon enough to open them and untie the stock. The floors and partitions in the interior of the basement and first story were partially burned away, the hay was all destroyed and the oats either burned or made valueless by water. The losses on the stock and feed are \$2,000 and the building \$1,000. The property is fully insured in three or four companies. The building was completed only about six weeks ago. This fire makes the eighth within fifteen months. The origin of all these is shrouded in mystery.

EXCITED MINERS.

The Trouble at Braidwood Nearing Crisis.

CHICAGO, July 12.—An special from Braidwood, Ill., says: The most intense excitement prevails here over the report that Sheriff Huston, of Will County, has been ordered with a posse of deputies, armed with rifles, to proceed to the mine to protect the number of miners who will work at the mine. Word has been sent out and the miners are massing, evidently for the purpose of taking possession of the mine before the deputies arrive. There is every indication of conflict and bloody times are expected. The men, most of whom are starving, will make a desperate resistance, but the programme is carried out there will be more than men to contend with. Hundreds of women, who have been driven half crazy from hunger, will confront the rifles of the deputies and will make it unpleasant for the officers of the law to exercise orders. The miners are in conference and unless they back down alto together, which is totally unlooked for, there will be serious trouble.

Strong But Restricted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—The Northwestern Miller says: "As a result of the strike of the millers, the Fourth of July is a holiday there with a depreciation in the flour output last week. The aggregate product of the fourteen mills which ran 93,465 barrels, averaging 6,677 barrels daily, was 10,000 barrels on the previous week and 17,400 for the corresponding time in 1888. The flour market is strong, but the demand is a good deal restricted by recent advances. Prices were marked up about 10 cents the past week, and the sales, while moderate, do not any more than take care of the current output. If equaling it. Some firms report a better trade than others, this being particularly true of foreign business. Within a day or two there has been a largely increased inquiry for low grade and sales have been made at very satisfactory figures.

Confessed to a Horrible Crime.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—William Sharkey, recently arrested, has confessed to the murder of the miser and hermit, Coleman Dupee. He admits that he dragged the body into the old man's barn and set fire to the building. Sharkey says that John Holloway and Ed Taylor, both now in jail, were implicated. The object was robbery, but they failed to get their victim's money.

Indian Ship Transfers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—During his term as Secretary of the Interior Secretary Vilas, in a decision involving the right of a Sioux half-breed to transfer his scrip, held that such scrip was not transferable. Since that time motion has been made to reopen the whole matter for reconsideration, a large quantity of such scrip having been issued and transferred. The arguments of the question of reopening the matter have been before a court composed of Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Chandler and Assistant Attorney General Shields. The cases have been argued by Messrs. Allen V. Merritt, Hyde vs. McDonald and Oerly vs. Campbell.

A Railroad Suffers.

BRAEIL, Ind., July 12.—The Vandalla and Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Chicago & Indiana coal roads are suffering from the strike of the block coal miners. The last named two report earnings for June at \$20,000 below those of June, 1888. They attribute the decrease to the strike.

Drowned in the River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Pat Coyne was drowned yesterday evening while bathing in the Missouri river opposite Fifth street. He was twenty-two years of age and was in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company as check clerk.

# ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

The fugitive Sullivan Arrested on Arrival at Nashville—Held on Habeas Corpus—Kilrain Wanted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—When the northbound Louisville & Nashville train pulled into this city at 10:50 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of people surged around one of the cars to see John L. Sullivan, who was known to be on board. A rumor soon obtained circulation that a revolution was in the hands of the police, several of whom had been shot and killed. Some discussion and finally a struggle was seen in the car and an officer reached over with handcuffs in his hand, seized the prisoner and pushed him out into the aisle. Sullivan resisted.

Muldoo who occupied the same seat put his head out of the window and cried to the crowd: "Gentlemen, I demand American protection." His patriotic yell was greeted with a variety of responses. Some cheered Sullivan and begged him to "knock the coppers out." Others cried: "Hit him for the Nashville police" and "hit him with your club."

One youngster who was hanging on the outside of the car window ducked his head behind the sill and informed the crowd that "the cops have out their gun." After a brief struggle Sullivan was taken from the car and hustled to a carriage. In the scuffle he drew back to knock down a policeman, when Chief Clark stuck a club in his back and told him if he struck he would kill him.

The officers next grabbed Charlie Johnson, of Brooklyn, Sullivan's backer, who resisted vigorously, but finally began to cry for mercy. Johnson was taken to the jail.

During the scrimmage, Muldoo sat quietly by and was undisturbed. Mike Cleary, Sullivan's other second, hid in the tenement, and a man named Lysander jumped off the train. John Johnson and Sullivan were detained, although the others were wanted.

The arrest was made by authority of a telegram from Governor Lowry, of Missouri, to the Nashville police. Sullivan has retained ex-Attorney-General W. H. Washington, who says that the officers went beyond their authority and that he will bring suit for damages. He also says that he will demand a writ of habeas corpus.

Governor Lowry's telegram offers a reward of \$1,000, and it is believed that if the arrest is successful, Sullivan will be released in order to secure time for a requisition to be obtained.

SULLIVAN RELEASED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—The question whether John L. Sullivan and Charlie Johnson could be legally held in custody to await requisition papers from Mississippi was argued in the circuit court here yesterday afternoon. The defendants' petition for a writ of habeas corpus was read, stating that they had been arrested on no process known to the law and without shadow of legal authority. They claimed that they were not subject to legal restraint. They had committed no felony in this or any other State.

The counsel discussed the matter at length and finally Judge McAllister rendered his decision. He was very emphatic in his opinion that to hold Sullivan longer would be a most arbitrary act on the part of the court; that the officers had arrested him without warrant or authority of law; that misdemeanors were not extraditable by the rulings of Tennessee courts; and that he would grant the writ. He therefore ordered Sullivan released.

There was an immense crowd present and the decision of the judge was greeted with great applause. Sullivan was made a hero and the town was his until he left it at eight o'clock for the East.

KILRAIN WANTED.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Governor Foraker received the following telegram yesterday: JACKSON, Miss., July 11.—Please direct chief of police at Cincinnati to arrest Jack Kilrain, Charlie Mitchell and Henry Moore and hold them until requisition can reach you. Charge, crime of prize fighting in this State.

In reply Governor Foraker repeated the telegram to Colonel Philip Dietrich, chief of police here, and asked that official to act in accordance with Governor Lowry's request. He also sent a telegram to Governor Lowry, saying: "Your request has been complied with."

One of Kilrain's personal friends telegraphed to Governor Lowry, asking the chief of police before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately telegraphed to Kilrain, who was on the Ohio & Mississippi train No. 2. The Kilrain party received the dispatch at East of Seymour, Ind., and hastily bundling they left the train when they reached that point. Arrangements had been made by wire for the party to go south until they reached the Chesapeake & Ohio river, where they were to hold the "Fast Flying Virginian" for them. The Cincinnati detective boarded the train at the State line, but Kilrain had fled.

The crowd on the train at Cincinnati laughed at the chief of police, who was waiting at the depot, and he retired badly disappointed. Kilrain was in good spirits on the train.

The Persian Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The State Department will make no effort to induce the Persian minister to withdraw his resignation and remain at least a while longer in this country. It has been suggested that this ought to be done in order that America and American interests in Persia may not suffer from the absence of the minister, who he claims has insulted his sovereign. The officials of the Department of State say that the minister has made no complaint to them and that if he had the best they could do would be to write him a letter disavowing any sympathy or connection with the unpleasant newspaper criticisms of the Shah. Instead, however, the minister has taken no official cognizance of the matter the department can do no less than ignore it also.

A French Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, July 12.—The French steamer Anadyr, bound from Marseilles for Yokohama, has been sunk outside of Aden harbor by a collision with the French steamer Ouxus from Yokohama for Marseilles. The Ouxus was only slightly damaged.

Packing House on Fire.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Anglo-American Provision Company's warehouse was damaged by fire to the extent of \$40,000 early yesterday morning. The smoke from the "green" hams stored in the building was remarkably dense and stifling and six firemen were overcome. It is not improbable that several of them will die.

Newspaper Consolidation.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—The proprietors of the Omaha World have bought the Herald and will run the combined papers with morning and evening editions. The Republic has made overtures to sell out also to the World.

Tanner Smiled.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Commissioner Tanner's attention being called to the report that his resignation had been or would be called for by the President, he smiled and said that some people were after him and he did not propose to begin to contradict every thing that was said. "Of course," he continued, "all men do not think alike and opinions differ."

Assistant Secretary Shultz, in referring to the matter, said that Mr. Tanner's resignation had not been called in to any shape or form at the department. Secretary Noble, Commissioner Tanner and himself, and that only matters pertaining to business in the Pension Office were discussed.

# STOCK ITEMS.

Recent experiments in England show that whole wheat at the rate of three-quarters of a pound for each sheep is not only a safe and good food, but part of the best, and, at current prices for wheat, one of the cheapest.

Never attempt to work a colt before it is four years old. While service may be secured earlier from a well-grown colt, yet it is a risk to begin with a colt too soon. Give him plenty of time to mature, but break him in early, imposing but little work on him.

One of the very best feeders, and especially during the summer, when such materials are needed as will always develop bone and muscle rather than fat. Bran and linseed oil meal are nearly the only feed that most farmers can afford to buy, and by cutting the oats and adding a cheap nutritious food is secured that furnished the elements most desired during the summer.

Those who patronize creameries can not derive full profit therefrom unless swine-breeding is made a pursuit. The whey and buttermilk is sold to the patrons at a profit, and the cream is sold at a profit. A very often the only profit to be made is from the hogs, the milk about paying the expenses of the food of cows and swine.

Growing colts need something that will aid to make a good development of bone and muscle, and work teams need strength which a good growth of bone and muscle will supply. One of the best materials for this purpose is good, sound oats. While they should not be made an expensive food, yet only such other materials as are necessary to make up a good variety need be added, and the team will do more and better work and keep in a good condition with less discomfort than with any other grain.

A cattleman from the Indian Territory reports the very best range up there this year. It is the finest in years and the grass is not wanting in nutritive qualities. Thinking this year would be the last which they would get at the Indians' grass the cattlemen were disposed to make the best of it, and the consequence was that nearly all the cattle in the country were taken up there to be fattened. They went up by tens of thousands. But for all that the range is not at all overstocked. Dallas (Tex.) News.

There is an astounding statement printed to the effect that "the hulls of the cotton-seed of the cotton States will produce more beef, butter, milk and cheese, more wool and mutton, than all the clover and blue grass of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio." And yet it appears to be true. An Atlanta firm fattened 5,300 hogs last year on cotton-seed hulls at a profit of \$28,000. J. M. Chandler Harris, an authority on fox hounds, bees and Jersey, is feeding his herd on cotton-seed hulls, and says the result in milk, butter and beef is amazing. In the Southern Farm W. M. Towers, of Rome, writes of a test between corn, cotton-seed meal and cotton-seed hulls, in which the latter produced vastly better results. And yet until a year ago cotton-seed hulls were used as fuel for engines or cast away as worthless—Atlanta Constitution.

FARM NOTES.

Keep up the cultivation in the garden. It pays.

For the first two or three years keep the soil well stirred around the pear trees. Early turnips can be utilized in several ways. The tub is excelled by the top for the table, the latter being used as greens. A patch should be seeded and left over for an early supply of winter or spring greens.

A zigzag rail fence is supposed to be one of the cheapest that can be built, but unless the corners are kept free of weeds it is the most expensive fence that can be used, as it increases the labor of weeding.

One of the best garden implements is the rake. If used regularly on the young weeds it saves hoeing later in the season. By raking between the rows of plants once or twice a week but little labor will be required while much benefit will be imparted to the crops.

Tomatoes may be trimmed of the lower branches and made to grow somewhat in the shape of a tree. The main stalks of the plant are strong and are better able to bear the weight of the fruit. By supporting the vines on posts or arms more air and sunlight will enter, thus ripening the fruit more perfectly.

When it is desired to cut two or more crops of grass from field the grass should be cut before the seed-heads form, as the grass has performed its mission when it has seeded; hence if the cutting is delayed until the seed is ripe there will be no second crop of importance. Such crops as Hungarian grass and alfalfa may be cut every five weeks.

Our crops in Kansas this year (will be) the best and largest ever before known, and the indications for high prices are good. We expect the farmers of Ellsworth County will realize over \$1,000,000 for their wheat alone. It brings joy to our heart to think our people will soon be independent in such a flourishing condition.—Ellsworth (Kan.) Reporter.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who has been conducting experimental farming at Manhattan, has recently been trying several different varieties of winter wheat. He recently left with Secretary Mohler a small sack of beautiful wheat, raised on one piece of ground, which he says at the rate it yielded would go forty-seven bushels to the acre. He is experimenting with other varieties which he thinks will average fifty bushels to the acre.